

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1906

XLIV—NO. 16

THAW CLAIMS HE IS SANE

Protests Against the Report About His Mental Condition.

MAKES STATEMENT AT TOMBS

Theatrical People Before the Assistant District Attorney, Who Is Prosecuting Inquiry Into the Case—Edna McClure, the Actress, Denies Statements Attributed to Her.

New York, July 11.—Uttering a protest against being regarded as insane, Harry K. Thaw gave out his first formal statement since he shot and killed Stanford White on the Madison Square roof garden. Thaw declares his counsel assure him that no such course as the appointment of a commission to inquire into his mental condition is contemplated. The statement was handed by Thaw in person to the newspaper representatives. He gave it out with the permission of his counsel, whom he pleaded to be allowed to deny in person the current reports as to his insanity, and especially the publication of a purported interview with one of his counsel quoting the attorney as saying the prisoner was undoubtedly insane.

Thaw's statement reads:

"I am informed by Mr. Olcott and Mr. Gruber that the interview with the latter in one of the evening papers, quoting him (Gruber) to the effect that I am now insane and that a lunatic commission will be appointed to demonstrate that fact, has no founda-



HARRY K. THAW.

tion whatever; that Mr. Gruber never made such a statement, and that no such course is contemplated. Mr. Olcott further tells me that he did not go to Philadelphia for the purpose of seeing or inquiring about Harriet Thaw or her alleged insanity, and that his visit had nothing whatever to do with the question of my mental condition or that of any member of my family."

Assistant District Attorney Garvan continues vigorously to prosecute his inquiry into the case. He had before him several prospective witnesses. Among them were James L. Lederer of Philadelphia, who was manager of the "Wild Rose" theatrical company at the time Evelyn Nesbit, now Mrs. Thaw, was a member of the organization; May MacKenzie, an actress and friend of Mrs. Thaw, and Mary Leahy, Mrs. Thaw's maid. Mr. Lederer told the assistant district attorney that it was his belief that young Thaw was crazy. He based his opinion on the man's actions during the time Miss Nesbit was a member of "The Wild Rose" company. Edna McClure, the actress, who was examined by Mr. Garvan Sunday afternoon, denied that she made many of the statements attributed to her in the newspapers, saying specifically that she did not tell the assistant district attorney of any threats she is supposed to have heard Thaw make against White. The district attorney's office issued a subpoena for Mrs. Beatrice Schwartz to appear in John Doe proceedings before the grand jury. It is said the district attorney wishes to question Mrs. Schwartz as to alleged threats she overheard Thaw make against White.

Frankie Neil Matched.
Los Angeles, Cal., July 11.—Manager Carey of the Pacific Athletic club announces that Frankie Neil and Jimmy Walsh have been matched to fight 20 rounds in this city Aug. 3 for the bantamweight championship. The men will weigh in at 115 pounds. Walsh is now in Boston.

Herrera to Meet Neary.
Bakersfield, Cal., July 11.—Aurelia Herrera has been matched to fight Charles Neary of Milwaukee in that city Aug. 17.

Miners' Strike Settled.
Philadelphia, July 11.—Virtual settlement of the strike of mine workers in the central Pennsylvania bituminous field, which began last April, was made in this city at a conference between representatives of the United Mine Workers of America and the operators in that field. The principal terms of the settlement are: A 5.55 per cent increase in wages for all mine workers over the scale which existed before the strike; application of the check-off system to miners, but not to laborers. The check-off was nearly the only obstacle in the final discussion of the terms of settlement.

Seized by Revolutionists.
Rio Janeiro, July 11. The revolutionists in the state of Matto Grosso have occupied the capital of the state, Cuyaba, murdered the president of the state and seized the government. The state of Matto Grosso borders on Bolivia, has an area of 532,000 square miles, and its population in 1890 was 92,827.

Natives Are Ugly.

Johannesburg, July 11.—Outrages by natives continue in the town and suburbs, the perpetrators frequently using revolvers. On one occasion natives were accompanied by Chinese coolies. The authorities have warned the whites to lock up all their arms.

To Abolish Sunday Labor.
Paris, July 11.—The supreme court adjourned after a lengthy secret session without announcing its verdict in the Dreyfus case. It is expected that its decision will not be rendered before Thursday.

deputies passed the bill providing for a compulsory day of rest weekly. The measure is designed to terminate the present system of Sunday labor, has already passed the senate and now goes to the president.

EWEN TESTIFIES.

Important Witness in Hargis Trial on the Stand.

Beattyville, Ky., July 11.—The testimony introduced by the commonwealth in the Hargis trial was for the purpose of proving to the jury the death of Marcum and the manner in which he was assassinated. Several witnesses were introduced, among them E. L. Noble, N. R. Combs, Hezekiah Combs and W. B. Johnson. R. J. Ewen, who was the principal witness in the prosecution of Jett and White, and the first man who dared to tell the truth of the crime, was on the stand. Captain Ewen repeated the testimony he gave on the former trials, which Curt Jett claimed in his confession was absolutely true. Ewen said that when Hargis learned that Marcum had at one time spent the night at his home, Hargis wanted to know why he did not kill him. He requested Ewen to take Marcum out for a walk at night and return alone. He said that after the killing Hargis wanted him to resign as deputy sheriff in order that he could be used on the jury. Ewen says the confidence always displayed in him by Hargis prompted the latter to say many things to him.

Kansas City Ice Inquiry.

Kansas City, July 11.—In the investigation of the ice manufacturing concerns of this city, which County Prosecutor Kimball is trying to show is a trust in restraint of trade, Harry L. Burke, secretary of the People's Ice, Storage and Fuel company, practically admitted that his company dictates the price of ice in this city. Mr. Burke denied that he had authority to make prices for any other company. He simply fixed the price for his own company and, while he did not know, he said that all the other companies promptly made the same price; he had not heard of anybody who had failed to follow his lead. He told how his company sometimes bought ice for \$2 a ton and sold it for \$5 a ton without seeing the product.

Found Not Guilty.

Seattle, Wash., July 11.—George Mitchell, who shot and killed Franz Edmund Creffield, leader of the sect known as the "Holy Rollers," in this city, alleging that Creffield had deluded and wronged his two sisters, was found not guilty by a jury. The defense was insanity.

SWING TO JAW

Puts Out Dougherty in the Eighth, Wolcott's Victory.

Boston, July 11.—Joe Wolcott of retained the welterweight championship of the world by knocking out Jack Dougherty of Milwaukee in the eighth round at Lincoln Athletic club in Chelsea, near this city. Wolcott's famous punch, a lefthand swing to the jaw, defeated Dougherty. Up to the final round of the bout Dougherty appeared to have outpointed the colored boxer, although Wolcott did not show many marks of punishment. When the eighth round opened Dougherty started in with a rush, playing for Wolcott's stomach. Before the round was ended Wolcott began to swing wildly. One of his swings, a lefthander, caught Dougherty on the jaw, and the Milwaukee boy fell on his face. He tried to rise, and got to his knees before the count was up, but he could go no further.

New Russian Cabinet.
St. Petersburg, July 11.—Professor Paul M. Milukoff appears to be the man on whom the Constitutional Democrats are uniting for premier in the event of a successful issue of the negotiations for the formation of a Constitutional Democratic ministry. Professor Mourouzoff, president of the lower house of parliament, and Ivan Petrunkevitch, the legal authority among the members of the house, also are mentioned, but they are regarded with less favor, the latter on account of Emperor Nicholas' personal feeling against the too plain-spoken Tverzostrov, and Professor Mourouzoff himself because it is felt that he is needed to complete the trial of Hargis and Cailliaud.

CUT TO THE QUICK.

More than 1,000,000 immigrants entered the United States through the Ellis Island station during the fiscal year ending June 30.

Brigadier General Louis Henry Rucker, U. S. A. (retired), died at Los Angeles, Cal. He saw continuous military service more than 40 years.

At Chicago, Building Commissioner Bartsen swore out a warrant for the arrest of James Simpson, manager of the Field retail store, charging six violations of the building laws.

Admiral Rojestvensky, whose trial by court-martial on the charge of surrendering to the enemy after the battle of the Sea of Japan was had at Cronstadt, Russia, was acquitted.

James Horan, first assistant chief of the Chicago fire department, was appointed fire marshal by Mayor Dunne to succeed John Campion, removed. The appointment was confirmed by the aldermen.

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO—Cattle: Common to prime steers, \$4.00@5; cows, \$3.00@4.50; heifers, \$3.75@4.50; bulls, \$2.75@4.25;

stockers and feeders, \$2.75@4.00. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$1.25@2.25; lambs, \$1.40@2.00; yearlings, \$.50@1.00. Calves—Calves, \$1.50@2.00. Hogs—Choice to prime heavy, \$6.80@6.50; medium to good heavy, \$6.70@6.25; butcher weights, \$6.75@6.87%; good to choice heavy mixed, \$6.70@7.7%; packing, \$6.00@6.65. Wheat—No. 2 red, \$8.40@7.80. Corn—No. 2, \$2.50@2.00. Oats—No. 2, .37c.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle: Good to choice export, \$5.25@5.75; shipping steers, \$4.75@5.10; butchers cattle, \$4.50@5.00; heifers, \$4.25@4.50; fat cows, \$2.25@4.00; milkers and springers, \$2.00@4.00. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice yearlings, \$6.50@7.00; wethers, \$5.75@6.00; mixed, \$5.25@5.50; ewes, \$4.75@5.25; spring lambs, \$3.00@4.50. Calves—Best, \$7.00@7.50. Hogs—Hogies—Heavies, \$7.10@7.50; medium, \$6.50@7.00; Yorkers and pigs, \$7.15@7.50; stags, \$4.00@5.25; roughs, \$6.00@6.40.

PITTSBURG—Cattle: Choice, \$8.00@8.00; prime, \$5.00@5.75; tidy butchers, \$4.85@5.15; heifers, \$3.00@4.60; cows, \$2.00@2.50; fresh cows, \$2.00@2.50. Sheep and Lambs—Prime weathers, \$4.50@5.50; good mixed, \$5.10@5.65; lambs, \$4.00@4.80; spring lambs, \$3.50@4.50. Calves—Veal, \$5.00@7.75. Hogs—Heavy hogs, \$7.00@7.50; light Yorkers, \$7.15@7.50; pigs, \$7.00@7.10.

CLEVELAND—Cattle: Choice dry-fed steers, \$5.00@5.35; heifers, \$4.35@4.85; fat cows, \$3.35@4.60; bulls, \$3.60@3.85; milkers and springers, \$2.00@4.00. Sheep and Lambs—Yearlings, \$5.50@6.75; wethers, \$5.50@6.25; ewes, \$4.50@5.75; spring lambs, \$3.50@4.50. Calves—Veal, \$5.00@7.00. Hogs—Yorkers, \$7.05; medium and heavy, \$7.00@7.05; pigs, \$6.50@6.00.

CINCINNATI—Wheat: No. 2 red, 77@78c. Corn—No. 2, 52c. Oats—No. 2, mixed, 29.25c. Rye—No. 2, 62c. Lard—\$8.00. Hogs—\$5.75@6.65. Bacon—\$10.37.50. Sheep—\$3.00@4.60. Lambs—\$4.50@5.00.

BOSTON—Wool: Ohio and Pennsylvania XX and above, 33@34c; No. 2, 37@38c; No. 1, 37@38c; No. 2, 37@38c; fine unwashed, 25@26c; fine washed, 31@32c; unashed, 27@28c; Kentucky, Indiana, etc., 3c and 4c—blood, 32@33c.

NEW YORK—Cattle: Steers, \$1.25@1.00; bulls, \$1.00@1.25; cows, \$1.50@1.65. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$1.50@2.25; lambs, \$1.80@2.25. Calves—Veal—\$1.50@1.75. Hogs—\$7.15@7.35.

TOLEDO—Wheat: 79c; corn, 53.5c; oats, 40c; rye, 61c; cloverseed, 36.8c.

TWO IRONCLADS
HOIST RED FLAG

TWO IRONCLADS HOIST RED FLAG

Crews Join the Garrison of Batoum Fortress, Now in Mutiny.

FORCIBLY HOLD OTHER SHIPS

Labor Group of the Lower House of Parliament Discover an Official Plot — Measure Abolishing Capital Punishment Now Before the Upper Branch—Situation in Russia.

St. Petersburg, July 11.—A dispatch from Sebastopol reads: It is reported that the ironclads Panteleimon and Three Saints have joined the garrison of the Batoum fortress, which has been in mutiny; that the Three Saints hoisted the red flag, and that the mutineers are forcibly detaining two other ironclads which had refused to join them.

The labor group in the lower house declare they have absolute proof that orders have been sent out from St. Petersburg to the police authorities in the province of Saratov to fire on gatherings addressed by members of parliament after the prorogation of that body. It is asserted that the orders instructed the police to single out the deputies and afterwards make it appear that their shooting was accidental.

The bill of the lower house of parliament providing for the abolition of the death penalty was taken up in the upper house, which was crowded. All the ministers were in attendance, and in the galleries were many members of the lower house who came to watch the fate of their first measure. Up to recess time no voice had been raised in favor of capital punishment, all the speakers urging its elimination as a relic of barbarism, as having an inappreciable effect in restraining crime and as opposed to the whole theory of the Russian code, with its otherwise mild punishments. Even former Senator Tagantsoff, who was a member of the old council of ministers, held this view, and urged the passage of the lower house bill, with the sole qualification that it was inapplicable to the army and navy, for which, according to the fundamental law, punishment had no right to legislate.

Among other things said to have been brought out by the testimony is a sensational charge of underbilling, and it is alleged that the jury was informed that a branch of the New York Central lines has caused hundreds of cars of the Standard Oil company to contain only about half the amount with which they were really loaded. This underbilling, it is charged, was done largely out of Findlay, Ohio. A large part of the testimony related to alleged trade discriminations on oil shipments where both the Standard Oil company and the independent companies used their own private car equipment.

According to the reports from the jury room the government has so far been unable to substantiate the charge that the Standard Oil company was receiving storage charge rebates on oil shipped from Cleveland to Chicago. It was discovered, according to report, that the oil stored in Chicago, and on which it was charged the Standard Oil company received storage rebates, was shipped from Whiting, Ind., for the last several years, and not from Cleveland, thus leaving the grand jury of this district without jurisdiction.

Operators and Miners.
Cleveland, O., July 11.—Two long sessions were held by the Ohio coal operators of the Pittsburg vein and representatives of the miners' organization, but the conference was adjourned without any agreement being reached. T. E. Young, president of the operators' association, said that the conference was largely of the same nature as the one held at Wheeling recently, and that while no conclusion had been reached it was possible that negotiations would be renewed in a few days. The operators claim advices from the Glen Run and other mines in the southeastern district where the strike holds out, were that a number of the strikers returned to work.

TEN THOUSAND MINERS AGAIN ON STRIKE

Athens, O., July 11.—Ten thousand miners in the Hocking district struck again after working less than two weeks under the agreement made at Columbus in June. The cause is that when loaders received their pay checks they found they were short thirty-six hundredths of 1 per cent per ton from the price which they were to receive under the Columbus agreement for cutters, loaders and day workers. The matter was referred to the subdistrict miners' officers, who will take the matter up with the operators.

Mines in Hocking and Sunday Creek valleys will be idle until a settlement is made.

WILSON

On the Result of His Investigation at Chicago Stockyards.

Chicago, July 11.—When asked for an expression as to the result of his investigation at the Union stockyards Secretary Wilson said: "When the seal of Uncle Sam is placed upon any inspected article of meat Uncle Sam will stand for its character, but Uncle Sam will not put that seal on any last year's bird's nest nor upon any other rag found in an alley. I have met with, conferred with and instructed 30 government inspectors summoned to meet me here regarding the new inspection law."

Seized by Revolutionists.

Rio Janeiro, July 11. The revolutionists in the state of Matto Grosso have occupied the capital of the state, Cuyaba, murdered the president of the state and seized the government. The state of Matto Grosso borders on Bolivia, has an area of 532,000 square miles, and its population in 1890 was 92,827.

Dreyfus Verdict.

Paris, July 11.—The supreme court adjourned after a lengthy secret session without announcing its verdict in the Dreyfus case. It is expected that the participants were negroes. Desultory firing was kept up during the night, but the fight did not reach its deadly climax until 2 a. m.

Fought by Moonlight.

Davis, I. T., July 11.—A fight by moonlight, which lasted over an hour, and in which perhaps 1,000 shots were fired, occurred near here, resulting in the death of two men and the serious wounding of six others. The participants were negroes. Desultory firing was kept up during the night, but the fight did not reach its deadly climax until 2 a. m.

MUTUAL SUITS.

Causes of Action Set Forth Against Former Officials.

New York, July 11.—Complaints were served in the suits brought by the Mutual Life Insurance company against Robert S. Grannis, former vice president and trustee, and Walter R. Gillette, former treasurer and trustee of the company. It is alleged against Mr. Grannis that he omitted to scrutinize vouchers which were submitted to him and negligently and carelessly approved many vouchers which represented money paid for services not authorized. The damages suffered by the company because of these acts amounted, it is alleged, to \$200,000. In another cause of action against Mr. Grannis it is charged that he participated in the making of payments out of the assets of the company aggregating \$92,500, to defray campaign expenses. Altogether five causes of action against Mr. Grannis are set forth, and the total amount for which judgment is asked against him is \$917,500, with interest.

KOREAN INTRIGUE.

Intervention Sought to End Present Japanese Regime.

Victoria, B. C., July 11.—News was received from Japan that the present revolution in Korea, which is being continued, is supported secretly by the Korean emperor and court. A story is circulated of a Korean in intrigue whereby the emperor is reported to have dispatched

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, [to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Geis, of Andrew street, a son.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. George A. Mauger, of 30 Paul street, a daughter.

T. Malloy left Tuesday evening for Scranton, Pa., to spend a few weeks with relatives.

Daniel Hlempy returned Sunday evening from Pittsburgh, accompanied by his granddaughter, Miss Helen McRoberts.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Higert left for Wooster Wednesday morning to attend the funeral of the late Mrs. Roland Merriman, a cousin of Mrs. Higert.

David Kiehl, a well known city expressman, is seriously ill at his home in Chestnut street from internal complications received from lifting heavy boxes.

Leo Hansen and William Moore left Wednesday afternoon for Detroit to spend several weeks. They will also attend the K. of P. outing at Cedar Point.

Mrs. A. J. Ricks left Wednesday morning for Cleveland. She expects to proceed on Friday to New York, to be the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Ralph S. Rounds.

Miss Emma Meuser entertained a number of young people at Meyer's lake Wednesday afternoon in honor of Miss Minnie Goldsmith, of Elyria, and Miss Minnie Strobel, of Cleveland.

It has been definitely decided that the annual encampment of the Eleventh regiment, Ohio brigade, U. R. K. of P., will be held in Canal Dover for eight days beginning Saturday, July 28.

Frank Shoemaker, a student at Colorado college, Colorado Springs, has returned to Massillon to spend his summer vacation at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Z. T. Shoemaker.

Potatoes are coming into market so fast now that the wholesale price has gone down to seventy-five cents a bushel. The crop is said to be an unusually large one and the potatoes extra fine in quality.

Miss Lottie Boli and Mr. Charles Myers, both of Massillon, were quietly married in Detroit Tuesday evening, July 3. After a trip to Mackinac island they will make their future home in Detroit.

George P. Smith, who has been in the employ of the Bell Telephone Company in Massillon several years as lineman, is now located in Orrville, where he has installed a moving picture theaterum, which was opened to the public Monday.

Miss Katherine Koehler, of New York, is visiting at the home of her brother, John Koehler, in Fulton street. Miss Koehler has lived in Georgetown, British Guiana, South America, for the last year, and sailed from that place on June 7.

A union meeting of all the churches in the city will be held in the new Presbyterian church next Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The Rev. Alexander Jackson, Ph. D., corresponding secretary of the Ohio Sabbath Protective Association, will deliver an address.

Mrs. Samuel Work, Miss Laura Work and E. Myers, of Massillon, and Robert Lynn, of Navarre, spent Sunday at the home of Miss Eva Moore, in New Philadelphia, who will leave in a few days for Dallas, Tex., where she will enter a musical conservatory as a student.

Twelve residents of Newman were baptized at the Baptist church at the regular Sunday evening service as a result of the recent revival meetings held at the Newman Baptist church. There will be a preaching and covenant meeting at Newman Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

Mrs. Charles Mong and children, who have been guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William McMillan, at their residence in High street, for the past two weeks, left today for their home in Erie, Pa. They were accompanied by Miss Estella McMillan, who will be their guest for several weeks.

The funeral of the late Michael Quinn, who was killed on the Pennsylvania railroad last Friday morning, was held from St. Joseph's church at 8 o'clock Monday morning, the Rev. F. B. Doherty officiating. The pall bearers were John Hammer, Fred Radel, Joseph Schwartz, John Kennedy, Thomas Fenton and Frederick Emmerick. Interment was made in St. Joseph's cemetery.

Joseph Kiefer, of Doylestown, died Saturday afternoon from lockjaw. About a week ago Mr. Kiefer was standing on a ladder picking cherries when a hog ran against the ladder and knocked it over. In falling to the ground Mr. Kiefer struck his hand against something Friday morning lockjaw developed and caused his death. The deceased leaves a wife and seven children.

At the session of examiners of the Summit county treasury yesterday it was proposed that the city funds be about \$7,000 short.

It is said that over Sunday securities of the Werner Publishing and the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company had disappeared. They were held as security in loans. Members of the Seiberling family operate the Goodyear plant. The missing securities represent thousands of dollars.

Joseph Plotner, residing near Beidler, was adjudged insane by Probate Judge Ream and removed to the Massillon asylum Monday afternoon. This is the third time he has been committed to the institution. He was injured in a collision years ago. Last week he felt the attack returning, and leasing his little property at Beidler to a friend for an indefinite time, he prepared for a return to the hospital. Saturday he became a raving maniac.—Canal Dover Reporter.

Mrs. William McKinley has presented to the First Methodist Episcopal church of Canton four memorial art glass windows in honor of the late President. The windows, which will cost several thousand dollars, will be of the finest glass procurable. The designs for them were made by one of the largest art glass firms in the East, and are at present in the hands of the trustees of the church. The church at present has no memorial of McKinley except a small brass tablet marking the McKinley pew.

At a meeting of the Young People's Society of St. John's church Tuesday evening, Miss Laura Schworm was elected delegate and Miss Lilian Digel alternate to the national convention of the society to be held in Buffalo July 23 to 29. The state convention will be held at Zanesville from July 16 to 19. Miss Florence Krayer was elected delegate to this. The Rev. J. E. Digel and a number of members, including Harold Wagner and the Misses Lilian Digel, Lola List, Laura Breckel, Minnie Albrecht, Irene Schworm, Hortense Krayer and Myrtle Sand, intend to be present.

Dr. C. O. Probst, secretary of the state board of health, received an inquiry from a physician at Smithfield, Jefferson county, concerning the payment of money from the dog tax fund for the treatment of mad dog victims, that brings a pitiable case to light there. Four children have been bitten by a rabid dog. Their parents are poor and Pasteur treatment is out of the question with them. The county commissioners have been appealed to, but they say the dog tax fund has been exhausted. Dr. Probst was asked whether it could not be anticipated, but he was obliged to reply that it could not be.

Jacob Hoffer, aged 41, a farmer living in Holmes county, near Fredericksburg, was killed by lightning Friday afternoon. He had been calling on a brother, and accompanied by his 13-year-old son was going across a field to his home when struck by the fatal shaft. The boy, too, was struck, but escaped injury, although the fluid tore off one of his shoes and burned his foot. The boy was rendered unconscious and when he came to found his father lying by his side. The mother hearing the boy's calls for help was the first person on the scene. An examination showed that the shaft had struck Hoffer on the head, burned his hat, then passed to the neck, burning a circle and destroying the collar.—Wooster Republican.

THE WIBLE FUNERAL.

It was Held at 8:30 Wednesday

—Other Obsequies.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Lena Wible was held from St. Mary's church at 8:30 o'clock Wednesday morning, the Rev. Leo Renzert officiating.

The pall bearers were Edward Royer, Charles Hoch, Lewis Hoch, Herbert Vogt, R. W. Flury and C. Brankle. Interment was made in St. Joseph's cemetery.

The funeral of the late Monroe Slater was held from the residence, 48 Locust street, at 8:30 Tuesday morning, the Rev. J. W. Kerns, of the Christian church, officiating. The pall bearers were Edward Royer, Charles Hoch, Lewis Hoch, Herbert Vogt, R. W. Flury and C. Brankle. Interment was made in St. Joseph's cemetery.

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The funeral of the late Mrs. Abbie Purdy was held from her home, 86 Henry street, at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, the Rev. Stephen K. Mahon, of Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Wesley Methodist church, officiating. Interment was made in the Orrville cemetery.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Abbie Purdy was held from her home, 86 Henry street, at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, the Rev. Stephen K. Mahon, of Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Wesley Methodist church, officiating. Interment was made in the Orrville cemetery.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, July 9, 1906:

LADIES.
Einsberger, Mrs. J. O. Keeler, Miss Nellie Patch, Mrs. McNeil Rudy, Mrs. Minnie

Men.
Haywood, H. J. Holzhach, G. King, Edward Tyldom, Harry Young, Jay A. FOREIN.

Young, Ferenc Vitorosio, Antonio

Nagy, Ferenc Vitorosio, Antonio

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

Louisa A. Koontz, P. M.

It pays to try our Want Columns.

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STATEMENT MADE BY THE TRUSTEES

Condition of the Funds of Charity Rotch School.

GENEROUS PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

The School Building Has Been Renovated, Porches Have Been Rebuilt, a New Dormitory Added and Alterations Made.

The following is a statement made by the trustees of Charity Rotch school:

The generous response of our citizens to the appeal for aid for the Char- ity school leads the trustees to believe that the people take a greater interest in the affairs of this institution than is generally supposed. Appreciating this liberality, and believing that the public is entitled to an accounting of the purposes to which this money has been applied, the board has authorized the treasurer to publish his annual report to the common pleas court, and to make a general statement of the receipts and expenditures of the past year.

In accordance with this request I herewith submit the annual report:

Statement of its investment funds, receipts and expenditures from the first day of February, 1905 to the first day of July, 1906.

Received of F. L. Baldwin, ex-treasurer.

Cash \$ 61.10

Accrued Interest 16.93

Certificates of Deposit 13,248.60

Accrued Interest 1,248.60

United States Bonds 8,000.00

Premium 410.00

Received Interest on above 512.25

Received Donations to Fund 3,693.18

E X P E N D I T U R E S

Salaries \$ 1,875.00

Wm Myers 29.03

Live Stock 2,495.05

Library Expenses 88.80

Fuel 195.01

Provisions 180.00

Clothing 470.88

Feed for Cattle 4,703.62

Remodeling Buildings 93.34

Rent 2,000.00

Utilities 1,000.00

Balance 1,000.00

Statement of funds in hands of its treasurer on the first day of July, 1906.

Cash in Bank \$ 499.71

Notes 26,700.00

United States Bonds \$ 8,000.00

Premium 410.00

Certificate of Deposit 1,000.00

Massillon, O., July 2, 1906.

F. L. Baldwin,
Sarah A. Corns,
H. C. Brown,
C. Steese,
Sylvester Johnson,
Trustees.

In addition to the above the board desires to render a brief account of the work which has been done.

Owing to a lack of funds for several years, the trustees were unable to do more than make such repairs as were absolutely necessary, in consequence of which the buildings were badly run down.

Seeing the necessity of a general remodeling, the board determined to ask assistance from our citizens. The response was so generous that it was decided to put the school in first class condition, and while the expenditures exceeded the contributions it is believed that the deficiency will be made up in the near future.

The building has been renovated from top to bottom; broken plaster renewed, halls wainscoted, all wood-work repainted, walls in all rooms either tinted or papered, porches rebuilt, a new dormitory added, ten by thirty-two feet, girls' sitting room enlarged to twenty-two by twenty-six feet, and numerous other minor repairs and alterations.

About one-half of the total expense was incurred by the changes necessary in the heating and plumbing, both systems of which were inadequate and obsolete. The school now has three modern bath rooms, two for the children and one for the superintendent's family, and all conveniences for the kitchen and laundry.

The entire building is heated by an excellent system of hot water, the installing of which necessitated the excavating and building of a boiler room and the construction of a fifty foot stack.

As no furniture had been purchased for many years it was found necessary to furnish the school throughout.

Beds, bedding, chairs, bureaus, tables and other articles of furniture were bought. All the floors of the bedrooms and corridors were covered with linoleum, closets were fitted up, and a public reception room, and boys' and girls' sitting rooms were properly furnished.

The trustees believe all these improvements were necessary for the welfare of the children, and that the expenditures have been judiciously and economically made, and they trust they will meet the approbation of the donors and the public in general. The building is now in a perfectly clean, sanitary and healthful condition, and

a public reception room, and boys' and girls' sitting rooms were properly furnished.

Skylights were installed in the roof.

The entire building is now in a

perfectly clean, sanitary and healthful condition, and

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THE TELEPHONE NOT DANGEROUS

Saves Far More Property
Than It Destroys.

SO SAYS STATE FIRE MARSHAL.

It Constitutes a Fire Alarm Signal Which Everyone Knows How to Use—Danger Only When Telephone Wires Come in Contact With Those for Electric Lighting Purposes.

D. S. Creamer, state fire marshal, says in a recent bulletin:

The telephone furnishes some fire dangers, but saves far more property than it destroys because it is a fire alarm signal which everybody knows how to use.

The current put upon telephone lines being about twenty-five volts, it is harmless and telephone instruments are amply protected by fuses and have ground wires. But a serious shock may come through a telephone wire if a wire carrying high voltage touches it. At nearly every city street corner are telephone wires crossing under electric light wires which carry six thousand volts and over trolley wires which carry five hundred and fifty volts. If a wire of any one of these systems breaks loose ends are liable to contact with wires of different voltage.

In Wapakoneta last week a young man handling a telephone wire let it touch the wire of an interurban line and was instantly killed.

A common danger is best described by Mr. Carey, editor of the Adjuster, San Franc'co:

"The investigation of the accident, resulting in loss of life at Alameda, indicated a criminal carelessness in allowing old and unused telephone wire to remain rotting and ready to fall, while crossing the wires bearing tremendous currents of electricity used for commercial purposes. No wires to guard these great torrents of electric energy were in use; no barrier or device to shunt the deadly fluid. It needed only the breaking of a rotten telephone wire to carry an agent more destructive than a pistol bullet to the unwary feet of the innocent passerby. The recklessness of the two corporations is clearly outlined in this typical case. The telephone company, too penurious to take down the useless wires, the electric light and power company too grasping to run a protecting guard wire over its great artery of electric energy."

The electrical transformer is the curious looking box usually seen on a crossbar of the pole of an electric line. The power house generates a current of high voltage (high pressure) in small quantity which requires a comparatively small copper wire to carry it. But what is wanted for incandescent lights or for small motors which run machines, is low pressure and greater quantity of current.

The small wire from the power house passes into the transformer and makes many turns around one end of a core of soft iron and passes out. About the other end of this core is wound, a few times, a heavy copper wire, which comes from the building and returns to it. The two wires do not touch each other. The high voltage current of the power house magnetizes the iron core and an induced current is carried into the building by the wire at its other end. To reduce a two thousand volt current to one of one hundred volts the power wire is given twenty turns on the core for each turn given the wire entering the building.

A two thousand volt current is common on power lines and as it is a stronger current than is used in legal electrocutions it is very desirable that it should be "transformed" before entering a house.

A lightning arrester is a fuse which should be placed in an electric supply wire directly inside the wall through which it enters the building. A fuse is a piece of metal which will melt or "blow" if a current fifteen per cent heavier than the wire beyond it is intended to carry comes along. One should be introduced wherever change is made to a smaller wire. The melting of the fuse breaks the connection so the wire beyond is dead. Fuses are, or should be, surrounded by a fire-proof cabinet or cartridge. Lightning, or the current from a light or power line, will heat white hot or melt the small wires within a building if it gets on them and sets the place afire.

Most persons have been startled by an explosion beneath the floor of a street car. It is no reason for alarm, for it is only evidence that a safety device has worked properly. Too heavy a current having come down the trolley line to protect the motor has "blown," breaking the circuit between the trolley wire and rail.

MINERS AGAIN STRIKE.

Claim Operators Did Not Con-form to Agreement.

Athens, O., July 11.—Ten thousand miners in the Hocking district struck Tuesday after working less than two weeks under the agreement made at Columbus in June. The cause is that when loaders received their pay checks they found they were short \$3-10 of one cent a ton from the price which they were to receive under the Columbus agreement for cutters, loaders and day-workers.

The matter was referred to the sub-district miners' officers, who will take up the matter with the operators.

Mines in Hocking and Sunday Creek valleys will be idle until a settlement is made.

HAMMER'S SOUND HEARD NO MORE

The Presbyterian Church Has Been Completed.

LARGEST AUDITORIUM IN CITY.

Fifteen Hundred Persons May be Seated Comfortably—The Church Will Not be Dedicated for Several Weeks.

Contractor E. P. Converse said Wednesday that he will have completed his work on the Presbyterian church by Thursday and will be ready to turn the structure over to the church authorities. This has been done in fact, but not officially, as carpenters have been working in the main auditorium until the present time. The large sliding door between the main auditorium and the Sunday school room is being finished. This is the last piece of work with the exception of placing a few locks on doors and fitting a few other pieces of iron or steel.

The congregation used the Sunday school room for services one week ago Sunday. No time has been set for the formal opening of the main auditorium. As yet none of the furnishings of this room have been put in place. All other rooms in the church, and there are thirty, have been prepared for immediate use. The Sunday school room has been carpeted and large rugs have been placed on the parlor floors.

In a few days the main auditorium will be ready for the seats and carpet.

The time that this room will be completely furnished depends upon the progress made by the firm building the pipe organ. It will be shipped to Massillon this week. The church authorities think it will be in place by September.

The dedication has not been held and no time has been set for this service.

Early in the summer there was a desire to hold the services before this,

but the impossibility of having the pipe organ here induced the authorities to postpone the dedication exercises until fall. The congregation also has another desire, and that is to have the church free from debt when it is formally opened. The Rev. R. R. Bigger and the official board will work to this end during the remainder of the summer. The church is one of the finest in the county and has been built along the most approved lines of modern times. C. B. Heckman drew up the plans and supervised the construction.

The main audience room is joined by the Sunday school room and the two combined will hold 1,500 persons very comfortably. A large lifting door separates the rooms. These two rooms afford the largest auditorium in the city.

"OLD IRONSIDES."

Appropriation for Repairs on the Old Frigate.

Washington, July 11.—In compliance with a recent act of congress declaring that the frigate Constitution, now lying at the Boston navy yard, be placed in exactly the same condition it was in before the memorable conflict with the Guerriere, Secretary Bonaparte has secured plans of Old Ironsides dating back to 1817, showing among other things the rigging of the old ship at that time.

DWIGHT ROY ZIMMERMAN.

North Lawrence, July 11.—The funeral of Dwight Roy Zimmerman, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Zimmerman, of this place, took place at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon at the United Brethren chapel, the Rev. James Jones, of Massillon, officiating. There was a large attendance of friends and neighbors. The child died on Monday, July 9. It was born January 24, 1906.

MARTIN SHOEMAKER.

Martin Shoemaker, aged 88 years, died at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday morning at the Massillon state hospital.

Death was due to paralysis. The body was sent to Akron at 3:30 o'clock

Wednesday afternoon over the Canton-Akron lines. The deceased was admitted to the hospital from Summit county twelve weeks ago.

"Want" column ad 50¢. Try it.

DROPPED DEAD IN A WHEAT FIELD

Monroe Slater, a Well Known Massillon Resident.

FUNERAL TUESDAY MORNING.

Deceased was Born in Pennsylvania in 1844—Was a Member of the 16th Regiment O. V. I. and Served Three Years in Civil War—Other Deaths.

Monroe Slater, aged 62 years, formerly a well known resident of Massillon and Navarre, dropped dead suddenly on Sunday in a wheat field near Sandusky, where he has spent the past year. Death was caused by apoplexy.

The body will be brought to Massillon Monday evening at 8:30 and taken to 43 Locust street, the home of the deceased. Mr. Slater was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1844. He went to Navarre early in life and lived there for many years. Later he moved to Massillon. He was a member of Company K, Sixteenth O. V. I., enlisting September 21, 1861, and serving three years and three months during the civil war. He was the first commander of Miller post No. 270, of Navarre. For many years he was employed as weigh boss by the Warwick & Keller Coal Company. He is survived by his wife and eight children.

The funeral will occur from the house in Locust street at 8:30 Tuesday morning. The Rev. J. W. Keras, pastor of the Christian church, will officiate. The pall bearers, all members of the G. A. R., will be Elias Shetler, James Corl, the Rev. F. A. Corl, John Baylis, James Aliman and B. B. Luke, all of Navarre.

MRS. LEONA WIBLE.

Mrs. Lena Wible, aged 64 years, died at her home in Wooster street at 4 o'clock Monday morning. Death was due to dropsy. The funeral will be held from St. Mary's church at 8:30 o'clock Wednesday morning, the Rev. Lee Reinartz officiating. The deceased

is survived by her husband, Peter Wible, one son and one daughter. The latter are Leo Wible and Miss Amelia Wible, of this city. Interment will be made in St. Joseph's cemetery.

Mrs. Wible was an old resident of Massillon, having lived here thirty-one years. Mr. Wible is gate tender at the Baltimore & Ohio crossing in West Tremont street.

JACOB MILLER.

Jacob Miller, aged 84 years, died at the Stark county infirmary. The deceased was an old resident of Perry township and served in the civil war. The body was brought to Massillon Tuesday afternoon and taken to Iliger's morgue. Relatives are requested to communicate with Charles E. Jarvis, of the board of infirmary directors.

MRS. SUSANNAH YOUNG.

Mrs. Susannah Young, aged 79 years, wife of the late Bernhart Young, died at her home, 127 North East street, at 11 o'clock Monday night, after an illness of eight weeks.

The deceased is survived by two sons and two daughters. They are W. Sherman Young, of Minneapolis, Minn., Perry H. Young, Miss Anna B. Young and Miss Alice M. Young, of Massillon.

Mrs. Young was born in East Union township, Wayne county, O., but had lived nearly all her life in this city. Mrs. Young was a well known resident and a lifelong member of the Methodist church. The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

MRS. ABBIE PURDY.

Mrs. Abbie Purdy, aged 51 years, died at her home in Henry street at 11 o'clock Monday evening. The funeral will take place from the residence, 86 Henry street, at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning. The deceased is survived by her husband, A. J. Purdy. Mrs.

Purdy was born in Smithville, and had been a resident of Massillon for eight years. Interment will be made in the Orrville cemetery.

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"Want" column ad 50¢. Try it.

APPROVE BILLS.

County Commissioners Take Steps to Let Contracts.

From the Canton Repository: At a meeting of the board of county commissioners Monday morning sixty-one bills were approved for payment. Salaries of the court house employees and amount rendered in favor of the county infirmary directors were allowed, along with the workhouse pay roll from June 16 to July 1, amounting to \$625, supplies from Baer's to five county offices amounting to \$138.55, for the boarding of county jail prisoners to Sheriff Wilson, \$219.90, and Prosecutor Upham's salary for June, amounting to \$357.33.

The commissioners resolved that necessary steps be taken to let contracts for the repairing of culverts on the Fulton farm in Lawrence township and on the Catherine Clay farm in Jackson township, which had been damaged by high water and floods.

CANTON, JULY 11.—Another murder was narrowly averted Tuesday just before the noon hour at the Palm Garden, in East Tuscarawas street, near the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad tracks, and as a result of the fracas, three men—Earl Ritchie, Stephen Donohue, and George Nelson—are now occupying cells at the city prison. The story is learned from the men themselves. It appears that Ritchie, who is employed as a bartender at the cafe in the Courtland, and Donohue, who acts as a bartender at the Palm Garden, commenced to quarrel outside of the building in East Tuscarawas street, the trouble being over one of the women who frequents this place. Nothing but loud and angry words took place outside, according to Donohue, and he started to enter the Palm Garden to avoid further trouble with Ritchie. The latter it is said followed him into the place and the trouble was renewed when Donohue threw his adversary to the floor. At his time Nelson, the proprietor of the place came upon the scene and seeing that the two men were clinched he attempted to separate them, not noticing who either of them were. It was then that Ritchie pulled a revolver from his pocket and pointing it at Donohue he pulled the trigger. Being at close range the bullet went through the collar of Donohue's coat, but the heavy gloss on his linen collar prevented it from striking and possibly passing through his neck. It barely grazed the skin, leaving a slight abrasion. By this time Nelson found a bullet of wood and again took a hand in the melee. He struck Ritchie over the head, making a bad scalp wound. By this time word had reached the police station and Chief Smith, Captain Patterson and Detective Ryan and other officers rushed to the place and placed all of the combatants under arrest. They found the particulars about as related above, but when the men were taken to the prison all of them were ordered held by the chief. The pistol used by Ritchie was a small one, using .22-caliber cartridges. The officers learned that the gun used was given to a neighboring saloonist and they will insist on having this. When Ritchie was taken to the police station he was bleeding profusely from a long scalp wound in the left side of his head and Dr. J. H. Beatty was called to attend him. The physician said that the wound was not a dangerous one.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been sued by Josephine Kropf, administratrix of the estate of Daniel W. Kropf for \$10,000, as damages for the death of her husband, which occurred, it is alleged, by negligence in not providing proper protection for working facilities. Attorneys Lynch & Day filed the petition that states the deceased on May 14, 1905, was operator in a telegraph tower located about one mile west of Maximo. On that date he was killed by a stroke of electricity which passed through his body during a heavy thunderstorm.

It is claimed that the company was responsible for the death, as neither it nor its lineman, J. E. McCord, had done its duty by placing a proper switchboard or system of ground wires in the tower to afford direct diversion for electrical strokes.

Judge J. P. Fawcett, chairman of

the congressional committee of the Eighteenth district, says that he will call the committee together in a day or two to select the time and place for holding the congressional convention. The other members of the committee are Edward King, of Columbian county and James Hazlett of Mahoning county. It is quite likely that Alliance will be decided upon as the place for the convention.

John Clanskey and Zuza Sandeskey of Massillon were granted a permit to marry Tuesday morning.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness results. This constitutional condition can be taken out, and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which nothing but inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Send for circulars, free.

The best kind of a testimonial—

"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. G. Ayers Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
SARSAPARILLA,
PILLS,
CHERRY PECTORAL.

Ayers

Want column ad 50¢. Try it.

FRACAS IN A CANTON SALOON

Murder Narrowly Averted at the Palm Garden.

THREE MEN NOW IN CITY JAIL.

Earl Ritchie, Bartender at the Courtland Cafe, Shoots Stephen Donohue, Inflicting a Trifling Wound—Meeting of Congressional Committee to be Called.

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THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT SEMI-WEEKLY

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
37 North Erie St., - - - MASSILLON, O.

Weekly Founded in 1865.
Daily Founded in 1857.
Semi-Weekly Founded in 1866.

Telephone Calls:
Editorial Rooms Both Phones No. 48
Business Office Both Phones No. 45

THE INDEPENDENT is on sale at the following newsstands: Barney's Book Store, Bankin's News Depot, Hammerlin's Cigar Store, Neininger's Pool Room and Levi's Candy and Tobacco Stand.

Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-class matter.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1906

That young America is being taught to love and respect the flag is evident from the fact that it was a crowd of school children who were first to notice the men who were caught using the Stars and Stripes as window cleaners in New York the other day. It was their shrill outcry against this desecration of the national banner which brought the police who forced the men to desist under pain of instant arrest.

The famous remark of the late P. T. Barnum regarding an alleged weakness of the American people is recalled by an order recently issued by the postmaster general against the Vineless Potato Company, of Chicago. This concern advertised a substance at \$1.50 per bottle, known as potabine, which was guaranteed to produce as many potatoes in a bin of sawdust, without vines or foliage, as could be grown on an acre of ground, within a period of sixty days. The "Vineless" company was actually filling its pockets at the expense of the gullible.

The statements of Prof. Mori, of Japan, who is investigating the effects of the earthquake in San Francisco, are likely to carry more comfort and assurance to the hearts of the uneasy dwellers on the Pacific coast than anything that has been said on the subject so far. Prof. Omori avers that if accurate observations had been taken of the smaller shocks which have followed the great shock, it would be easy to predict when the earth would again tremble. He predicts that small shocks will continue to occur for two years or more, but that there will not be another great shock in that part of the country for fifty years.

Because the emigrant traffic from Hamburg was declining the Hamburg-American Steamship Company reduced its steerage rate to New York to \$2.50. On Monday the North German Lloyd made a corresponding reduction. A Hamburg paper notes the pathetic fact that the emigrants departing from the port in June "numbered only 9,011 as compared to 17,399 in May." On this account the rate to America is made so low that it is cheaper for the ignorant, idle foreign element to emigrate than to stay at home. At the best of these and other steamship companies concur in this to give us a law restricting immigration as it should be restricted. Meanwhile the beneficiaries of its generosity continue to abuse their priviledges.

Here's to the drydock Dewey, the staunch and sturdy structure which has disproved all the doleful predictions of the old salts and reached Manila safely after traversing the Atlantic ocean, the Mediterranean sea, the Suez canal, the Red sea, the Indian ocean and the China sea. The Dewey is four hundred feet long and one hundred and thirty-five feet wide—an unwieldy and formidable mass for the handling of which on its long voyage the officers and men who have accomplished the difficult task deserve the heartiest commendation. The queer craft began its trip last December and its progress has been watched with the greatest interest and at times with some concern, for the voyage was a hazardous one at best. In answer to those who are asking why the Dewey should have been built on our Eastern coast and towed half way round the globe, when we might have shipped the materials to the Philippines, there to be assembled, it may be said that the plan carried out was found, after much discussion by the navy department, to be the cheapest.

It is a hopeful sign of the ultimate suppression of lynching in the South, or at least of its virtual suppression, that many of the Southern executives are manifesting extraordinary activity in the prosecution of lynchers. According to the Chicago Tribune, in Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina lynching has been almost entirely suppressed, owing to the strenuous efforts of the governors and authorities, the absence of delays in the courts, the convening of special grand juries, speedy trials following indictments, and speedy penalties following conviction. In five states—Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, which have the worst offenders, largely owing to the congested black population

in those states, which in some counties outnumber the white population—the number of lynchings steadily decreases, and the courts are more and more called upon to administer justice in all cases of crime, whether committed by blacks or whites. The activity of the authorities in securing indictments of lynchers has been notable.

Homeseekers and Tourist, B. & O. exceedingly low rates. Consult ticket agents or address M. G. Carroll, D. P. A., Cleveland, O.

BLEAK SHETLAND.

Its Swarms of Sea Gulls and Its Lone Tree.

Up there is little land off Shetland, at least, it is an inclosed space. In the middle of this space there is a tree. It is not a very tall tree; you could, in fact, toss a biscuit over its branches, but still it is a tree—the only tree in Shetland. And Shetland is proud of it. Children who are brought for the first time to see the wonders of one streeted Lerwick are shown this tree. This is not a tree—the only tree in Shetland. As there are no trees in Shetland, there are no birds, except, of course, the sea gulls, which you can number by the thousand. The sea gulls are the sparrows of Lerwick, and, as such, they have a greater share in the town's life than have the sparrows of London. In the morning time you will note that a sea gull sits on every chimney pot. Sea gulls swoop and hover over every roof in the town.

The air is full of their strange, high, plaintive, haunting cries. Their sad, shrill, long drawn cries are to Lerwick as the chattering of sparrows or the cawing of rooks are to us in England. Every house has its own familiar sea gulls and every street its own band of sea gulls. They never mix. The children in each house have a pet name for their own particular sea gulls, and, having called them to them by those names, they feed them every day. And each sea gull knows what is meant for him. No sea gull attached to one house ever seeks to eat the food scattered from the house next door. He does not dare, the other gulls would kill him. So all day long the sea gulls hover and call over the roofs of Lerwick. The people of the town, if they come across a little pile of rice laid upon the roadway, step over it with care. They know that it is placed there for some sea gull. And at night the sea gulls leave their own appointed chimney pots and fly gracefully away to their resting places on the rocks of the Isle of Noss.—Loudon Express.

Breaking the News.
"Alaska is a land of adventure and romance," said a gold miner. "Many queer things have happened in Alaska," he continued, smiling—"many wretched things. Sometimes it has been necessary to break sad news to mothers at home, and sometimes this news has been broken with wonderful skill."

An Alaskan called on a woman in New Hampshire to tell her of her son's death in the Klondike.

"Yes, lady," he said to the weeping mother, "I was with him to the end. I seen him die. And I tell ye, ma'am, as he wuz dyin' he looked jest like an angel."

"Did he?" the mother sobbed.

"He certainly did, ma'am," said the Klondiker. "Swingin' backards and forards in the air that ye'd 'a' thought he had wings!"—Kansas City Journal.

Had Him.
He—Isn't dinner ready yet? She—No, dear. I got it according to the time you set the clock when you came in last night, and dinner will be ready in four hours.—Harper's Bazaar.

After Identification.
Defective—Could you identify the man who bunked you? The Victim—Identify him? I'll do a good deal more than that to him if I ever get near enough.

The Silent Doctor

HIDDEN AWAY BACK IN THE RECESSES OF EVERY SODA WATER FOUNTAIN IN TOWN, IS ONE OF THE WISEST LITTLE "SILENT DOCTORS" THE WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN.

His Name Is Bo-Lo, and You Can Consult Him At Any Moment.

BORN IN THE DEPTHS OF AN AFRICAN FOREST ON WHICH SWUNG CANNIBALS AND HORRIFIED SPIDERS, THE WONDERFUL THING THAT FORMS THE BASIS OF BO-LO'S NOW RECOGNIZED, THE WORLD OVER AS THE GREATEST BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD, MADE OF A MEDICAL AND HERBAL BUNCHING OF MUSCULAR FIBRE, KNOWN AS THE MEDICAL PROFESSION. COMBINED WITH THE OTHER ROOTS AND HERBS, THAT GO TO MAKE IT, IS THE SO-CALLED "BO-LO'S SECRET." IT IS THE EXERCISING OF THESE AND OTHER EXCITING PROPERTIES IN THE LITTLE SILENT DOCTOR BO-LO WHO SITS BACK AND LAUGHS TO SEE THE HUSTLING AMERICAN BORROWING PLEASANT STRENGTH FROM THESE SAVAGES OF SOUTH AFRICA.

GO, SEE SILENT LITTLE DR. BO-LO TODAY.

LOTS FOR SALE!

A few lots on George and Johnson streets off Richville avenue, your choice at \$200.

A number of good lots on South Erie street at very reasonable prices.

One lot on Clay alley \$300.

JAMES R. DUNN,

Opera Block over Hawvers.

Office hours from 7 to 8 a.m. and from 4 to 6:30 p.m.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

SCALE IS LEFT TO COMMITTEES

Joint Conference Adjourned Monday Morning.

ARE MANY DISPUTED POINTS.

Joint Conference Will Meet at the Call of the Committees.

The First Session was Held Monday Afternoon.

The operators' and miners' joint conference, which has been in session since Friday morning, adjourned at 11 o'clock Monday morning to meet at the call of the joint scale committee which will now consider the wage scale for the Massillon district.

The miners' delegates and the operators met Monday morning and continued the discussion of the scale. By 10:30 the entire scale had been covered and all items satisfactory to each side had been checked. There are one hundred and seven items in the scale.

The police were notified Sunday that a black horse weighing about 1,100 pounds, four years old, with a white stripe down its forehead, had been stolen from George Lock's barn, at Genoa, between 8 and 12 o'clock Saturday night. No traces of the horse

HORSE THIEVES ARE BUSY

Two Horses Stolen Saturday Night—One Returned.

Fremont Bowman, living on the Millersburg road four miles west of Massillon, reported to the police at 7:30 o'clock Saturday evening that someone had stolen his horse from Exchange street. A search was made in the city, but the horse was not recovered. Sunday morning Mr. Bowman telephoned that the horse had been returned to his home but that the buggy was practically demolished, and he believed the horse had been overdriven. This is the second case of this nature that has been reported to the police this summer. No clew has been obtained to either parties. In each case the horse was roughly treated.

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Wellman's Aerial Pole Hunt

The Intrepid Explorer's Third Attempt to Find the Earth's Axis

Plucky Journalist Who Will Sail into the Arctic Regions on the King of Airships Is a Typical American Who Does Things—Many Safety Appliances Provided For Most Remarkable and Sensational Journey of Modern Times

If the north pole does not want to be discovered it had better go in hiding. Walter Wellman is on its trail, and if he is as good at finding out polar secrets as he used to be at finding out political secrets he will get it. Wellman has made a try at the thing twice before, but the other times he used a ship and therefore the pole could protect itself with icebergs. Now he is to take a balloon, and it will be "23-skidoo" for the bergs. It requires a temperature considerably colder than that of the arctic circle to freeze air, therefore the airship can defy the frost. The pole might as well turn state's evidence against itself, for it is bound to be found out. In a few years it will be only an American flagpole. Old Glory will wave above it. It is a poor age for mysteries, even polar ones, for science is certain to uncover them.

It is not the first time the balloon trick has been tried on the pole, but the one previous attempt was made many years ago, before the modern improvements in airships. Andree was the one who conducted that experiment, and, for all one knows to the contrary, he reached his intended destination, only he never came back to tell about it. He may have become attached to the place, as it were, so that he could not bear himself loose from the scenery. It is a rather grousing subject, but there is no need of growing gloomy over something that cannot be helped.

Scenery Preserved on Ice.

The arctic scenery is said to be indescribably grand by the few who have looked upon it and have lived to tell the tale. It is a revel of color, of picturesqueness and of dazzling lights. It is scenery preserved on ice.

There have been many conflicting stories of Andree's end. There always

The motors are three in number, one of five horsepower to fill the balloonette, one of twenty-five horsepower and one of fifty horsepower, the two larger ones being for the actual propulsion of the balloon.

An average speed of twelve miles per hour can be made. This on occasion can be increased to seventeen miles per hour. These speeds, of course, are reckoned on the basis of a calm. Winds would affect the velocity, adverse winds retarding and favorable ones accelerating the great ship in its flight. In contrary winds of too great force we met a drag anchor, or retarder, will be thrown overboard, which, without making the balloon fast, will keep it from drifting too far or too rapidly from its course.

Many Safety Appliances Provided.

Many other safety appliances have been provided. An extra set of steering and propelling apparatus will be taken along in case of breakage. If one of the large motors becomes disabled the other can be put into use. In case the worst happens and the balloon for any unforeseen reason should become useless a set of sledges or sleds have been constructed and will be taken aboard the balloon. These sledges are provided with motors, or "mechanical dogs," as Wellman calls them, and with them rapid progress can be made over the ice and snow. The balloon is so strongly constructed, however, that it seems almost impossible that any accident should befall sufficient to disable it. The one danger is a snowstorm, under the weight of which the great machine would be helpless. Fortunately polar snows in July and August, during one of which months the journey is to be made, are rare.

Enough gasoline and provisions will

be taken with the expedition to last a much longer time than should be required to make the journey. The pole is about 900 miles north of Spitzbergen, from which point the balloon is to be launched. At an average speed of twelve miles an hour the trip up and back should only occupy 100 hours or a little over four days. Allowing for the most adverse conditions, it is hardly conceivable that more than ten days or two weeks at most should be required for the voyage.

Leakage Reduced to Very Low Point.

The leakage from the gas bag has been reduced to the lowest possible point, and it is believed will not exceed 1 per cent a day. There is always some loss of inflating material from the best built balloons, this loss usually amounting to 2 or 3 per cent a day. The smaller leakage in the Wellman balloon will be fully balanced by the decreased weight of the gasoline and provisions aboard, as these are used up from day to day in running the motors and feeding the aeronauts.

It is intended that the airship shall sail only two or three hundred feet from the ground, or, rather, from the ice, which supplies the place of terra firma in the arctic circle.

If, after reaching the pole, the balloon is thrown out of its course so that it is impossible to land at Spitzbergen, the giant ship of the air may alight at some other point, and all the land of the northern hemisphere is to be studied with that end in view.

No chances are to be taken. Every probable contingency has been met in advance. Of course the unforeseen may happen, but a man may be struck

by lightning or have a tree fall on him even in the temperate zone.

If the balloon should tumble into the open sea a metallic boat has been taken along, which Wellman calls his "return ticket."

Before the start is made the balloon is to be subjected to the most rigid tests. Trial voyages will be made, and if the apparatus is found in any way defective it will be remedied or, if necessary, abandoned and new balloon constructed. Some such contingency may delay the trip for a year. If the first effort to reach the pole is not successful another trial will be made a year later, and if that fails still another attempt will result. To put it plainly, the north pole has got to come into the reservation of the known if American ingenuity, newspaper enterprise and Wellman perseverance can bring it there.

Wireless Telegraphy on Board.

One of the novelties of the Wellman expedition—and pretty much everything about it is a novelty—is that wireless telegraphy will be used in order that the daily reports of the voyagers may be flashed back to civilization. One wireless station has been established at Spitzbergen, another about 600 miles south, and the third will be a pole high in the air; however, it will be a rope hanging from the basket of the ship. A wireless apparatus and operator will be carried with the expedition. Thus even if the melancholy fate of Andree should overtake the daring aeronauts the world will be enriched by an account of their observations. If the pole is discovered we shall not have to wait months for the news to reach us, but it will be flashed all over the world on the very day it occurs. Great is science, and wireless telegraphy is its newest wonder.

If Walter Wellman reaches this goal,

which has been the dream of ages, he will not be the first American newspaper man to have gained fame as a discoverer. Henry M. Stanley, the great African explorer, was a reporter on a New York newspaper at the time he found Livingstone.

Does Not Believe in Omens.

Wellman was born at Mentor, O., Nov. 3, 1858. The fact that he is a Buckeye is another sign that he will succeed. Besides, Mentor was the home of James A. Garfield, so that is a good place to have been born in. That is another auspicious omen. Wellman himself, by the way, does not believe in signs and omens, for he is going to start his expedition from the same island where Andree began his voyage to fame and death. The rest of us, however, may be excused for believing that a man who took his rise in Mentor, O., had a favorable point of setting out.

Mr. Wellman was educated in the district schools of Michigan. At the age of fourteen he launched a weekly newspaper at Sutton, Neb., and when twenty-one started the Cincinnati Post. He did notable work as a correspondent in the Blaine-Cleveland campaign of 1884. For over twenty years he has been one of the Washington representatives of the Chicago Record-Herald, which newspaper is financing his present undertaking.

The first voyage of discovery made by Wellman was in 1892, when on Watling Island, or San Salvador, in the Bahamas, he erected a monument on the spot where Christopher Columbus made his first landing 414 years ago. Two years later Mr. Wellman started his initial arctic voyage, reaching 81 degrees north. Subsequently he was the leader of an expedition to Franz Josef Land, reaching 82 degrees north and discovering a number of new islands. He has written extensively of the arctic regions and has lectured before learned bodies in Europe and America. In appearance he is of distinguished bearing, with the keen, alert look of the modern representative of the press. His home is in Washington, where he has a family of five daughters. Altogether he is not only the writer, but the typical American who does things.

In rendering credit to those who have assisted in making the present Wellman expedition possible, M. Santos-Dumont, the celebrated French aeronaut, should not be overlooked. His advice in building the great dirigible balloon has been almost invaluable. The gas bag itself is made of two layers of cotton and one of silk. The car is suspended beneath this cigar shaped bag and is about six feet wide, six and a half feet high and fifty-two feet long. The engine room and living room, or cabin, are each about eleven and a half feet in length. In these little compartments will be enacted a new chapter in human history, for their inmates will go either to death or to a goal sought by man for centuries.

If they succeed in reaching the pole the world will regard it as the greatest discovery since that made by Columbus. Grant that the finding of the earth's axis will be a thing of no utility, what then? Since when has man been only a utilitarian? Human beings are made up not alone of pocketbooks and stomachs, but of imaginations and hearts. The world's greatest deeds have been done for sentiment. Therapies, crusades, revolutions and civil wars have been fought for sentiment. After all, the commercial motive is the least of those that rule us.

The finding of the north pole may add not one dollar to the wealth of the world, yet the discoverer will join the immortals.

Perhaps his name is Walter Wellman.

J. A. EDGERTON.

New Telephoning Invention.

Experiments are being made in Mexico with a new invention which it is claimed will make short or long distance telephoning possible over the regular telegraph lines without interfering with their use for telegraphic purposes.

HUMOR OF THE HOUR

Willing to Help.

A gentleman in London called on the celebrated editor of a well known newspaper and said:

"Sir, your paper has announced that I am dead."

"If it is in our paper it must be true," replied the editor.

"But it is not true, for, as you see, I am alive."

"Well, then, it cannot be helped."

"But I expect you to correct the mistake," said the gentleman.

The editor answered: "I cannot do that, for we never recall what is in our paper. I will, however, do everything to bring you back to life. Tomorrow I will place your name in the list of births"—Judge's Magazine of Fun.

Favored High Salaries.

A country minister was one day talking to one of his flock who ventured the opinion that ministers ought to be better paid.

"I am glad to hear you say that," said the minister. "I am pleased that you think so much of the clergy. And so you think we should have bigger stipends?"

"Yes," said the old man; "you see, we'd get a better class of men."—Philadelphia Ledger.

An Inference.

Mrs. McCall—I do wish I could get a good maid.

Mrs. Uppisch—You might interview mine. I think she'd be delighted to go to you.

Mrs. McCall—But why don't you keep her?

Mrs. Uppisch—Oh, she won't stay! She says she wants a place where she won't have so many gowns and hats to take care of.—Catholic Standard and Times.

A Reasonable Theory.

"How did Miss Dibbleson succeed in getting rid of the bair that persisted in growing on her upper lip? I was noticing her yesterday, and the mustache that used to disfigure her has entirely disappeared."

"I don't know how she managed it. Perhaps she tried some kind of hair restorer on it."

A Hard Case.



He—Do you think it would be foolish of me to marry a woman who was my intellectual inferior?

She—don't know that it would be foolish, but it would be a difficult thing for you to do.

A Philosopheress.

"A little nonsense now and then is relished by the wisest men," remarked the man who habitually quotes.

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne, "but the adage has tempted too many of us to measure our wisdom by our capacity for enjoying foolishness."—Washington Star.

Wrongly Accused.

Magistrate—Next case! Well, what's the trouble here?

Mag Muggsy—Why, say, Judge, dis guy insulted me.

Chimame Tuff-Aw g' on! I didn't insult her. I on'y just smashed 'er in de jaw, Judge, dat's all.—Philadelphia Press.

Not a New Idea.

"What is your idea of true love?" asked the romantic maid.

"True love," answered the practical young man, "is the art of saying nothing and trading kisses."—Houston Post.

Pessimistic View.

The Parson—I'm afraid you do not look on the sunny side of life.

The Deacon—How can I, parson, when I have seven daughters and never a son?—Detroit Free Press.

Sweet Innocence.

Cynical Bachelor—How long do you think the honeymoon lasts?

Sweet Sixteen (with open eyed wonder)—Why, forever.—Somerville Journal.

He Knew Her.

Yeast—I suppose it would be safe to say that you have a dutiful wife?

Crinchobreakt—it wouldn't be safe to say anything else.—Yonkers Statesman.

A Matter of Necessity.

"Little boy, you ought not to throw stones at the birds."

"I know it, ma'am, but I hain't got no air gun!"—Chicago Tribune.

Alas, Poor Sherlock!

The Book Reviewer—The plot of this novel was stolen, sure.

The Police Reporter—Ah, a second story job evidently!—Puck.

Her Comment.

On "Ethics as a Social Power."

She spoke, the sweet girl graduate.

Her eloquence for half an hour

Progressive, convincing, though ornate.

And then imagine the distress

To hear her whisper to her chum

"Mis the applause," "Say, Bess, I guess

That that was speechifying some!"

—Washington Star.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed executor of the estate of John M. Mayers, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1906.
REGINA MARY MAYERS.

A Minute Too Late

To Catch the Train

And all because your watch was out of order. Time lost can never be regained; 't is best to have your watch in order. The cost of repairing and regulating is slight; the benefit great.

Official Inspector for the B. & O. Railroad Co.

HAWVER, Jeweler and Optician,

17 S. Erie St., Massillon.

Pennsylvania LINES

SPECIAL LOW FARES

TO—
St. Paul

July 23, 24, 25—Saengerbund

Omaha Denver

July 9-12-B.Y.P.U. July 11-14-B.P.O.E.

Milwaukee

August 10, 11, 12—Engle Grand Aerie

Minneapolis

August 10, 11, 12—G. A. R.

Seashore Excursion, Thursday, August 9, 1906.

\$15.50 round trip from Massillon to Atlantic City, Cape May, Asbury Park, Atlantic Highlands, Ocean City, Long Branch, Wildwood, N. J., Rockaway, Del. and Ocean City, Md. Tickets good to return destination on or before August 23, 1906, with stopover at Philadelphia on return trip within limit of ticket.

If interested, ask

F. L. McEwen, Ticket Agent, Massillon

CLOSING OUT SALE FOR 15 DAYS.

BEST LAWN MOWERS \$2.40

THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT—SEMI-WEEKLY.



The good will of another can just as readily be roused or restored by asking a service from as by doing a kindness for him.

He is the true optimist who makes much of the good and beautiful in persons and things about him and who is governed by his admirations rather than his dislikes and prejudices.

If the Greek or Roman deities ever partook of ambrosia that surpassed in luscious quality the dish of deep red strawberries and Jersey cream the historic record makes no mention of it.

The wood lot, whether of artificial or natural planting, is best handled by a careful and judicious thinning, which thus gives the remaining trees more room for growth as well as an increased supply of light and moisture.

According to a report made by Count Mannheim of Germany, that country slaughtered during the last quarter of 1905, 52,000 horses and 2,400 dogs for food purposes, and this is an increase over the figures shown in preceding reports.

There is scarce a body anywhere so destitute and depraved but the spark of goodness in him will flicker into a blaze if it be but appealed to in the right way. And there is no way that equals the placing of confidence in such a person, however useless this may at that time seem to be.

The man who tends his corn thoroughly before plowing will not only get a larger crop at harvesting time, but will derive satisfaction every day he cultivates the crop from the fact that he himself and the land he works are realizing a fair return on the degree of fertility and effort that are respectively invested.

A greater measure of satisfaction is got out of life by endeavoring to be content with a moderate accumulation of earthly goods than in the possession of much larger wealth coupled with a hawking after which is impossible or unattainable. Wealth is more truly measured not by what we possess, but by what we enjoy.

The sow that will fetch a litter of seventeen pigs is usually found on farms which have a dairy, a silo, clover meadows and raise eighty bushels of corn to the acre, being the product of a somewhat prosperous and leisurely type of agriculture which does not make it necessary for the sow to raise a litter of pigs before she is a year old.

Grand Island, in Lake Superior, has this year received an importation of Swedish willow grouse from the Scandinavian peninsula. Other species brought over last year seem to have stood the winter well. The gamekeepers on the island have to wage continual warfare against hawks, owls and foxes in protecting the game bird life.

We sowed two strips in our orchard to alfalfa late last summer, about Aug. 20. While a good stand resulted, the crickets and grasshoppers pouched on it when it got into the third leaf and literally devoured every vestige of it. We shall make another trial of it this year, sowing the seed somewhat earlier, when other green food for insects is somewhat more plentiful.

For the third and fourth sprayings for the orchard this season we shall use a homemade arsenate of lead, made by dissolving lead acetate in water and mixing with sodium arsenite, 22 ounces of the former being combined with 8 ounces of the latter. This amount of the chemicals is sufficient for 100 gallons of water or an equal volume of bordeaux mixture, which we shall use in the work mentioned. A homemade arsenate of this description is just as efficacious as well as considerably cheaper than paris green.

Where it is possible to do so there is no way of keeping the growth of grass down along the tree rows in the orchard that excels a heavy mulching with coarse manure or straight oat straw. This mulch will not only serve to check and practically prevent the growth of the grass, but will keep the ground in a moist condition favorable to the growth of the trees. While mice and rabbits might find a harbor in the straw during the winter months, damage from them can be guarded against by wrapping the trees with wire screen or wooden shields.

Perhaps there is no aspect of modern educational methods that is just now being given more emphasis and from which more definite and practical results promise to flow than that covered by the term manual training. And the interest that is being manifested speaks well for the good sense of educators and school patrons. This is a practical age, in which the call is very strong for young men and women who can do definite things rather than for those who have had knowledge merely. As a consequence many of the schools in the larger cities have added departments in which the boys are taught mechanical drawing, carpentry, masonry and other practical and useful trades, while the girls are given the benefit of equally practical courses in sewing, cooking, including studies in the value of food products, sanitation and household economics in general. Country schools are not so greatly in need of these departments as those in town, as country life in many ways furnishes many of the conditions favorable to the development of the hand-direct contact and acquaintance with practical things. The rural school may be short in library and experimental equipment, but this lack is quite fully compensated for by direct access to nature's laboratory and workshop.

SCIENTIFIC FORESTRY.

A bulletin recently issued by the forest service of the department of agriculture contains interesting data relative to the stumpage business of the national government. It shows how, as a result of a series of legislative enactments beginning in 1891 under President Harrison and closing with the measure enacted in February, 1905, which transferred the entire forest interests of the government to the department of agriculture, forest preserves have been created, the proper administration of them arranged and a skilled force trained to attend to the detail of administrative work. The policy upon which these forest reserves are now administered is indicated by the following extracts from a letter written by Secretary Wilson to the forester in chief:

"In the administration of the forest reserves it must be clearly borne in mind that all land is to be devoted to its most productive use for the permanent good of the whole people and not for the temporary benefit of individuals or companies. All the resources of forest reserves are for use, and this must be brought about in a thoroughly prompt and businesslike manner under such restrictions only as will insure the permanence of these resources."

"You will see to it that the water, wood and foliage of the reserves are conserved and wisely used for the benefit of the home builder first of all. In the management of each reserve local questions will be decided upon local grounds. Where conflicting interests must be reconciled the question will always be decided from the standpoint of the greatest good to the greatest number in the long run."

One of the important aspects of the work under the new administration has to do with the sale of timber from the reserves. The amount of revenue received from this source during the year 1905 amounts to nearly \$275,000. Bids are received on those portions of the forest reserve which can be safely cut. The work is done under the local supervision of the forest service, and the terms of sale are such that speculation is impossible, as the timber to be cut has to be removed within a specified time, and in case the contract extends over a period of years—in no case more than five—a proportionate amount of timber has to be removed each year. The importance of having these timber reserves under able supervision of careful and disinterested men is realized when one appreciates the magnitude of the government's timber holdings. A single sale of 50,000,000 feet of lodge pole pine for railroad ties is pending on the Montana division of the Yellowstone forest reserve, while it is estimated that 165,000,000 feet board measure, of this same kind of pine can be cut from one watershed of the Medicine Bow forest reserve. The entire property of the forest reserves, worth \$250,000,000 in cash, is now being administered at a cost of less than one-third of 1 per cent of its value, while increase in that value of not less than 10 per cent a year is taking place. The day is thought to be not far distant when these reserves may be expected to become a source of public revenue."

THE BOY IN VACATION. The boy is much the same proposition whether he lives in town or country—eager, restless, inquisitive, anxious to be at something, as a rule tired of books, and rightly so at the close of the school year, and you have him on your hands this summer. What to do with him and how to keep him employed so as to have him somewhat more strong and rugged, with habits of industry more firmly fixed and possessing a better sense of his responsibility as a social and economic factor, is the problem before you. The play instinct is satisfied in the few days following the close of school, and if he is normal he will be wanting to go to work and earn some money. While the legal right exists of taking all the money he can earn in return for the expense of his keep during the remainder of the year it is seldom wise to carry it out to the letter. Let the boy have enough to spend for the satisfaction of his boy's needs and encourage the starting of a bank account. It will not need to be large before he will feel a real interest in it and will want to increase it in every way that he can. During the present summer there are brought home to the boy or girl lessons of industry and saving, it will in the long run prove as helpful as any lesson got from books. In a general way it may be said that boys, like animals, respond to considerate treatment. This is their due and will also bring the largest measure of satisfaction to both parent and child.

THE ONION PATCH.

Experience with onion raising covering several years leads to the belief that the most economical as well as the most satisfactory preparation of land for the crop consists in summer fallowing of the piece of land to be used the season before one wishes to raise the onion crop. This should consist of successive plowings and diskings, which will result in bringing to the surface, germinating and killing just as much of the weed seed in the soil as possible. The decrease in the cost of weeding coupled with the satisfaction of having the crop in a clean condition will pay for the rental of the land three times over. A fine clover meadow which was remarkably free from weeds last season and the second crop on which was plowed under last September now shows no end of pigeon grass, which must have lain dormant through last year, the presence of which will very largely increase the cost of weeding. If the piece of land selected for the onion patch is not known to be reasonably free from weed seeds the plan of summer fallowing will be found by far the most satisfactory.

PERIL IN GREAT FORTUNES.

Amherst Professor Declares \$5,000,000 Income "Beyond Healthy Limit."

In an address before the American Association for the Advancement of Science while in session at Ithaca, N. Y., Professor James Walter Crook of Amherst college recently took issue with President Roosevelt on the question of the limitation of great fortunes, says the New York Herald.

He pointed out the impossibility of individuals handling great fortunes and then sought to show that the measures proposed to limit great fortunes had grave objections. He said in part: "Fortunes may be considered as swollen beyond healthy limits which yield from \$5,000,000 to \$20,000,000 a year. Let us consider the possibilities of handling such incomes. The wealthy man who feels that he must pass the bulk of his wealth to heirs has a task that has invited originality in arrangement. A wealthy father puts his son's wealth in trust till his thirty-second birthday, allowing him a small sum of \$2,500 a year. An indulgent mother raises his income to \$80,000 a year. He is now a ruined man."

"The three methods of relief sometimes proposed are: An arbitrary limit to the amount an individual may accumulate; progressive taxation of incomes and progressive inheritance taxes. Where should the limit be drawn? The limitation is repressive and is meant to be so. It would put a premium upon relative inefficiency and deprive society of the advantage of beneficial enterprises. A progressive tax on incomes high enough to accomplish the purpose aimed at has the same disadvantages. There is left the progressive tax on inheritance. As a tax measure aiming at revenue I up prove of it. It is easily collected. As a measure to limit fortunes, however, it seems to me more doubtful. To accomplish the purpose the rate must be very high."

"A tax heavy enough would involve a problem of administration. Even so low a rate as 30 per cent would mean a tax of \$15,000,000 for every estate of \$50,000,000, and there are now many fortunes of that size, and in the case of some well known fortunes the tax would amount to upward of \$40,000,000. The greatest objection is the encouragement which the heavy taxation of the wealthy will give to extravagant public expenditures. Our federal financial machinery is so organized and our sources of revenue are so arranged that it is well nigh impossible to check extravagance. Greater financial responsibility is one of the first requirements of good government. It is a maxim of public finance that those who spend must be held to account by those who pay. By this plan the maxim is reversed, for by it those who pay are held to account by those who spend."

SOCIETY FADS IN VOGUE.

Gold Handled Eye Shades Made Fashionable by Queen of Spain.

Queen Victoria of Spain has made fashionable an elegant device for protecting bright eyes from the sun and warding off sun headaches, says a London cable dispatch to the New York American and Journal. It is a shade for the eyes, beautifully wrought of various materials mounted on a long handle like the familiar lorgnette. This dainty affair was found very useful under the torrid Spanish sun by the new queen, who took it with her from London. Here the maitresse, as it is called, has become indispensable to the fashionable woman who goes to sea meetings and polo matches.

It not only prevents headaches that result from watching sports under a powerful sun, but also saves the wrinkles that are formed around the eyes in those circumstances.

The eye shade, which is the invention of a woman, is made up in elegant forms of costly materials, such as mother-of-pearl, gold, silver repousse and carved tortoise shell.

Automobile parasols are now wielded by the smartest women at garden parties and "church parades." Why they are so called is not quite clear, for they are quite useless for motoring. The automobile parasol is really a revival of the old Engenie "sunshade." It is a tiny filmy thing, set on a jointed folding stick, which can be held at any angle. Tafteta and lace are used for the cover, while the handle is often daintily fashioned in mother-of-pearl or ivory.

Another new fashion in parasols is the miniature imitation of the giant umbrella carried by Italian peasants. They are of red and blue cotton, with gay striped borders.

WREATHS FOR WOMEN DRIVERS' HEADS.

Brought from the Riviera, a new manner of hairdressing may be seen along Newport drives, says the New York Press. When a girl goes out in her open car she wears her hair dressed low, with soft waves covering each side of her head. The major portion of the hair is made into a knot, caught loosely with big amber pins or silver ornaments. On each side of the coiffure are small flowers, which extend to the top of the head and join in a cluster on the left side. The Misses Kean, sisters of the New Jersey senator, who live in Beverly Farms in the summer, have various green chaplets that give a wood nymph effect to their summer garb. But, alas, few fashions escape being carried to the absurd extreme, and so it is with the summer chaplet. One woman has a wreath of geraniums (artificial, of course) with jeweled leaves!

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AN OPERA HOUSE ATOM.

A Berlin impresario has constructed a floating theater, on which he will tour on the Rhine with an opera company this summer, says the New York Times. It will seat 2,500 persons and will be towed from one town to another.

THE FRENCHWOMAN.

Let Her Teach You a Lesson Out of Her Beauty Book.

The Frenchwomen are the most beautiful in the world, not by grace of feature, for there are other nations that are just as well gifted as to features, but because of other traits. They know how to dress and how not to dress. They know how to show off their own good points.

And they know how to conceal their defects. A Frenchwoman never displays her forehead fully. A Frenchwoman never destroys the oval of her face. A Frenchwoman never bundles her neck up high unless she be an old woman. A Frenchwoman seldom wears jewels near her eyes, and a Frenchwoman takes very good care to keep her figure very near to the classic.

If one were to sum up the graces of the Frenchwoman one would say that she knows how to use her eyes, that she understands the art of lifting up her chin, that she has the trick of tilting her head at the right angle and that she has brought vivacity down to a fine art. Then one would say also that she makes the most of her best feature, says Woman's Life. If her eyes are her strong point she drapes her hair in Grecian waves across her temples so as to bring out the beauty of her eyes, and she shades them delicately and makes her eyebrows grow long and dark, and she coaxes her lashes to curl.

SITTING GRACEFULLY.

An Art That Should Be Acquired by Every Woman.

Not one woman in a hundred knows or thinks about seating herself gracefully. Columns have been written about how to enter a room gracefully, how to acquire a graceful carriage in walking or dancing, but the art of sitting gracefully seems to have been omitted from the category.

Yet it is one of the things that are necessary to make a girl as attractive as possible.

The average girl spends much more of her time sitting than walking or dancing. How much more necessary, then, that she make the most of her opportunities.

A woman may be very beautiful and her whole appearance may be spoiled by her awkward movements. How distressing to watch her flop down in an ungainly manner in an attempt to seat herself somewhere!

If a woman is tall she should choose the highest chair to seat herself instead of doubling herself into a disjointed position in a low chair or one too small for her.

When she seats herself at a table she should not lean over it lazily or rest her elbow on it.

These habits are too easily acquired, and a woman does not add to her attractiveness by indulging in them.

DRESS HINTS.

If leather "lifts" are fitted into the belts of rubbers the overshoes will wear longer than without them.

The art of bow tying is one that every woman of limited means should acquire if she wishes to be well dressed.

Spirits of wine will clean soiled silk embroidery. Dip a camel's hair brush in it and brush the trimming until all dirt is removed.

Worn silk may be patched with a scrap of the same neatly put on with mucilage. Place a piece of tissue paper over the place and iron until dry.

An overtrimmed hat is a deal more unsightly than a hat that has nothing on it but a ribbon. More women suffer from a lack of overdressing, anyway, than from a lack of trimming.

When you baste turnover collars and cuffs in your waist, take an extra stitch or two at each corner. This will prevent ugly curling up which so often mars the otherwise trying effect of the pretty little set.

Preparing Meringues.

Whoever has not struggled desperately at a luncheon or dinner to cut through the stiff, crisp shell of a meringue glace, in imminent peril of landing it on one's own or, worse yet, one's neighbor's best gown? Now, a meringue to be truly delicious must be soft and creamy all through, quite precluding any such misfortune. How is that desirable creaminess to be attained? Very simply. Before serving your meringue remove it from the freezer and let it stand in the open air for a time—say, twenty minutes. For a plain family dinner it might be taken out just after the soup is removed. This allows the ice cream to permeate the shell and makes the meringue much more delicious.

WOMEN AND WATER.

"If nervous women would only drink more water they would not be so nervous," remarked a trained nurse the other day. "Nearly every physician will recommend a woman who is suffering from nervous prostration or nervous exhaustion to drink lots of water between meals, but many women who do not come under a doctor's care, would feel better and look better if they would drink a quart of water in the course of the day," says Home Chat.

"Water is a nerve food. It has a distinctly soothing effect when sipped gradually, as one can test for herself."

An Object Lesson.

There's a little English story going the rounds which is a tremendous object lesson to most of us home bodies: An old Frenchman stepped into a crowded car, and a young girl sprang up, urging him pleasantly to take her place. As he sank into it he said gratefully: "Ah, mademoiselle, if you are so kind to a stranger, what must you be at home?"

CANDLE AS BIG AS A MAN.

Wife Offered It to Patron Saint For Husband's Recovery.

Rassalle Dellauro, a native of Sicily, was taken ill with rheumatism in his home in New York city a year ago, says the New York World. His wife, Carmela, prayed daily to her patron saint, St. Calogeri, and at last vowed to offer the largest candle ever manufactured should her husband recover. He moved to Tampa, Fla., and there regained his health. By Mrs. Dellauro's order the candle was recently shipped from a New York store to Tampa.

Mrs. Dellauro had vowed that the candle should weigh as much as her husband, and the one she ordered weighed 132½ pounds. It was fifteen feet high, eighteen inches in diameter at the base and twelve inches at the top. Upon it was painted a picture of the Madonna of the Chair.

Finally the experimenter selected an aliocholic woman who was found in a hospital ward suffering from articular rheumatism of eleven years' standing. A culture was taken from her tonsils. Microscopic germs were found linked together in chains. A rabbit into which the germs were injected became lame, as with rheumatism. The animal was killed, and the germs taken from it were injected into ten other rabbits. All of these after a time developed true rheumatic symptoms.

The rheumatic germ thus isolated is described by Dr. Frissell as looking a good deal like some other "diplococci" or "streptococci" germs. It possesses, however, a special affinity for the joints.

NEW BURBANK POTATO.